INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN
OF PLANT PROTECTION

1935 No. 12

DISCOVERIES AND CURRENT EVENTS *

French West Africa: Insect Pests of the Oil Palm in Dahomey (1).

Oryctes boas F.
O. monoceros Oliv.
O. owariensis P. de B.
Archon centaurus Burm.
Platygenia barbata MacLean.
Clastocnemis quadrimaculata Afz.
Rhynchophorus phoenicis F.
Sphenophorus quadrimaculatus F.
Aspidiotus destructor Sign.
Hemichionaspis marchali Ckll.
Adoretus umbrosus F. (= *A. hirtellus* Castn.).

Angola: Locust Movements (*Nomadacris septemfasciata* and *Locusta migratoria migratorioides*) (2).

During the months of May and June, 1935, an active campaign has been carried out against locusts in all the invaded districts of the Colony. The results of the control in these two months will be seen in the following table:—

Provinces	Eggs destroyed (kilos)	Hoppers destroyed		Adults destroyed (kilos)
		Bands	Kilos	
Luanda	—	8 013	44 950	13 429
Malange	—	140	39 500	80
Benguela	—	—	316 196	6 500
Huila	70	—	3 000	—
Bié	—	—	38 806	—
Total	70	8 153	442 452	20 009

* Under this and the next heading the countries are arranged in French alphabetical order.

(1) Communication from the official correspondent of the Institute, Mr. A. Mallamaire, Colonial 'Ingénieur Agronome', Director of the Laboratory of Phytopathology and Entomology of the Ivory Coast, Bingerville.

(2) Communication from Mr. Jorge de Barros Rodrigues Queiroz, Director of the Laboratory of Plant Pathology and Agricultural Entomology, attached to the Service for Locust Destruction, Luanda, transmitted to the Institute by the Government General of the Colony.

In spite of the active and effective control carried out by the Service for Locust Destruction in the whole Colony, a certain number of hopper bands have been reported during the month of June in various districts, a great part of which were destroyed, though it appeared possible that the control would have to be prolonged during the month of July. The appearance of swarms has also been noted, generally not very active, some of which were formed within the Colony and others came from outside, though in comparison with the enormous invasion of hoppers registered in the previous months, the quantity of adults at present existing is relatively of less importance.

All this shows that the situation will tend to improve considerably in the forthcoming year.

Empusa grylli has been constantly observed in various districts and has proved to be a valuable aid in the campaign of destruction.

The great majority of the harvests may be considered as saved.

Australia: Notes on Plant Diseases Recorded in New South Wales for the Year Ending 30th June, 1935 (1).

CEREALS AND FIELD CROPS.

Wheat: Stem rust (*Puccinia graminis tritici*) developed extensively, but damage was checked by development of cool conditions in the Spring. Physiological form 34 is still predominant but form 11 was noted for the first time during the season. Although the occurrence of form 11 was not traceable to natural infection on the barberry, regulatory action against this plant has now been taken. Weather conditions also did not favour development of Foot-rot (*Helminthosporium* spp.), Root-rot (*Fusarium culmorum*), or Take-all (*Ophiobolus graminis*). Black Chaff (*Bacterium translucens* var. *undulosum*) was recorded for the first time, although it is evident that the disease has been present in crops for some years. Other conditions of minor importance included Basal Glume-rot (*Bacterium atrofaciens*), Black Point of grain (*Helminthosporium* spp., *Bacterium* spp. and *Alternaria* sp.). The almost universal use of copper carbonate dust has almost eliminated bunt (*Tilletia levis* and *T. tritici*) and the extensive use of resistant varieties has greatly reduced the incidence of Flag Smut (*Urocystis tritici*). Leaf Spot (*Septoria tritici*) and Glume Blotch (*Septoria nodorum*) were more prevalent than usual. Frost injury reduced yields considerably in a number of instances.

Oats: The only record of interest was that of Bacterial Stripe (*Bacterium striafaciens*) which was recorded for the first time.

Rye: Bacterial Blight (*Bacterium translucens sécalis*) was also recorded for the first time.

(1) Communication from the official correspondent of the Institute, Dr. R. J. NOBLE, Biologist, Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Maize: As in previous years, Root and Stalk-rot (*Gibberella saubinetii*) was prevalent in most maize areas. Faulty germination and seedling blight followed infections by *G. moniliformis* and *G. fujikuroi* var. *subglutinans*, the former fungus was the principal cause of cob and grain rot but *Diplodia zeae* was more prevalent in cooler tableland areas. Barren stalk and nubbin cob conditions were conspicuous in cooler districts. A recurrence of American Maize Smut (*Ustilago zeae*) was noted in a crop planted in a quarantine area, and drastic measures were taken to ensure eradication.

Sorghum and Millet: Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicolum*) seriously affected coastal crops. Bacterial Streak (*Bacterium holcicola* ?) caused serious injury in one district.

Sugar Cane: Relatively small losses were occasioned by diseases which included Mosaic and Fiji virus diseases as well as Gummosis (*Bact. vascularum*). The latter disease has been practically eliminated from one large cane-growing area. Spindle top (undet.) caused some loss in one locality and was associated with cold, wet Summer conditions.

Lucerne: As in previous years, stem nematode (*Anguillulina dipsaci*) and Witches' Broom (virus) were of most importance. Downy mildew (*Peronospora trifoliorum*) occurred in many crops but generally the infection was not severe. Black-stem (*Phoma medicaginis*) caused damage in some areas. Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum trifolii*) and Bacterial blight (*Bact. medicaginis*) were also recorded.

Tobacco: Downy mildew (*Peronospora tabacina*) * again seriously affected crops in seedling stages.

Fruit crops.

Apples and Pears: Black Spot (*Venturia inaequalis* and *V. pirina*) was again of greatest importance. It was also reported from inland irrigation areas. Fleck (*Entomosporium maculatum*) caused severe infection in some pear crops. Powdery mildew (*Podosphaera* sp.) was recorded for the first time as a disease of pears. Other diseases were as recorded in previous years.

Quinces: Fleck (*Entomosporium maculatum*) was recorded for the first time on this crop and caused serious loss in coastal areas.

Citrus: Cool Summer conditions checked manifestation of Black Spot (*Phoma citricarpa*) to some extent. Black Pit (*Bacterium syringae*) was reported only from southern areas. Brown rot (*Phytophthora hibernalis*) caused more than usual loss. Heavy rains in late Winter and early Spring appeared to favour extensive development of green and blue mould (*Penicillium digitatum* and *P. italicum*) in local and storage shipments. Sore eye (physiological) caused

* New methods developed for control are particularly promising. See the paper of H. R. Angell, A. V. Hill, and J. M. Allan recorded in this *Bulletin*, 1935, No. 12, p. 281.

serious loss in export shipments. Root-rots (*Armillaria mellea* and *Ganoderma* sp.) were of considerable importance in some areas. Leaf yellowing (magnesium deficiency) was again important during Autumn and Winter months.

Stone Fruits: Brown Rot (*Sclerotinia fructicola*) commenced development in blossom stages and subsequently again caused serious loss. Rust (*Puccinia pruni-spinosae*) caused premature defoliation and slight fruit infections. Bacterial Spot (*Bact. pruni*) although recorded again on plums, did not cause serious damage. Bladder plum (*Taphrina pruni*) was reported in one locality. Freckle (*Cladosporium carpophilum*) and Shot hole (*Clasterosporium carpophilum*) developed rather extensively. Wood rots, particularly *Schizophyllum commune* and *Polystictus cinnabarinus* were of common occurrence in metropolitan and coastal districts. *Fomes pomaceus* was recorded on peach for the first time. Internal browning (physiological) occurred to a slight extent in one variety of peaches grown under inland irrigation conditions.

Bananas: Anthracnose (*Gloeosporium musarum*) caused considerable amount of wastage in Spring and Autumn fruits. Wet Spring conditions favoured development of Cigar end (*Stachylidium theobromae*). Squirter (*Nigrospora sphaerica*) and Leaf spot (*Cercospora musae*) were not as important as in previous years. Fungous stem-end rots were prevalent in most consignments and were associated with the method of marketing fruit in singles. A streak condition, possibly of virus origin, was observed for the first time. Lightning caused serious injury in two plantations.

Miscellaneous Fruits: Black Spot (*Gloeosporium ampelophagum*), Downy mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*) and Powdery mildew of grapes (*Oidium* sp.) were severe in many vineyards. Passion fruit continues to be seriously affected by woodiness (virus) and Brown Spot (*Macrosporium* sp.). Bacterial blight (*Bact. juglandis*) was of importance in several localities.

Vegetable crops.

Beans: Bacterial blight (*Bact. medicaginis* var. *phaseolicola*) although again serious, was not so important as in the previous season, mainly as a result of improved quality of seed. *Cercospora* sp. caused a leaf spot; *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* and *Sclerotium rolfsii* caused rots of minor importance. Mosaic (virus) was most severe in Spring crops.

Cabbages and Cauliflowers: Black Rot (*Bacterium campestre*) caused most serious losses. Other conditions of less importance included Alternaria spot (*A. brassicae*), Bacterial Spot (*Bact. maculicolum*), Ring Spot (*Mycosphaerella brassicicola*) and Wire Stem (*Rhizoctonia solani*).

Potatoes: The disease situation was much less serious than in previous years. Common scab was not prevalent, although some loss resulted from *Rhizoctonia* scab. Marked improvement has been effected in control of virus diseases; leaf roll was less conspicuous.

Tomatoes: Early blight (*Macrosporium solani*) caused loss in Spring and Autumn crops; the organism was also associated with a stem girdle condition. Fusarium wilt (*Fusarium lycopersici*) was of less importance owing to extensive use of resistant varieties. Leaf mould (*Cladosporium fulvum*) was again serious in glasshouse crops, although prevailing low temperatures prevented rapid development of the disease. The wilt stage of bacterial canker (*Aplanobacter michiganense*, was observed for the first time in field crops. Spotted wilt (virus) caused loss in Spring crops, although the season did not favour extensive development of the disease. Streak (virus) was again observed in glasshouse crops.

Peas: Wilt (*Fusarium orthoceras pisi*) was recorded for the first time.

Miscellaneous plants.

Records of local interest included the following:— Leaf Spot of Bamboo (*Phyllosticta* sp.), Tar Spot (*Phyllachora* sp.) of Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) causing extensive defoliation, further occurrences of smothering fungus (*Thelephora terrestris*) on *Pinus tradiata* and of Tomato Spotted Wilt (virus) on Dahlia and Schizanthus. A bacterial spot of Tung Oil (*Aleurites fordii*) was recorded from one locality. A stalk crack (undet.) below blossoms was observed in commercial plantings of Chrysanthemums.

Eritrea: Locusts (1).

During the month of October, 1935, no locusts have been reported in the Colony.

India: New Diseases of Crops during the Year 1934-1935 in Burma (2).

Theobroma cacao L.
Cucurbita ovifera L.
Capsicum annuum L.
Zingiber officinale Rosc.
Elaeis guineensis Jacq.
Manihot utilissima Pohl.
Triticum sp.
Citrus aurantium L.
Allium sp.
Cephaleuros mycoidea Karst.
Erysiphe cichoracearum DC.
Choanephora cucubitarum Thaxt.
Pythium sp.
Diplodia sp.
Cercospora henningsii Allesch.
Puccinia glumarum Erikss. and Henn.
Penicillium digitatum Sacc.
Macrosporium parasiticum Thüm.

None of these diseases occurred on an extensive scale.

(1) Communication from the official correspondent of the Institute, Dr. Rolando Guidotti, Chief of the Agricultural Bureau of Eritrea, transmitted by the Government of the Colony.

(2) Communication from the official correspondent of the Institute, Mr. U. Thet Su, D. I. C., B. Ag., Mycologist, Burma, Mandalay.

Mozambique: Locust Movements (*Nomadacris septemfasciata* and *Locusta migratoria migratorioides*) (1).

July, 1935.

A few swarms have appeared in the North of Metarica only, though also in the province of Zambezia a certain movement of locusts has been noted, flying without any fixed direction.

South of the river Save swarms continued to appear, either flying towards the North or carried back by the wind.

In the neighbourhood of the banks of the Limpopo and the borders of Zululand larger movements of locusts has been observed.

In the middle of the month two small swarms flew from Maputo towards Zululand and at the end of the month a large swarm coming from this region settled in the neighbourhood of Catuane. At the same time other small swarms were reported flying towards Zululand.

As to locust movements on the banks of the river Limpopo, according to reports of this month and previous months, it has been observed that various swarms following the river and, passing by Caniçado, continued towards Chibuto and arrived at Bilene and Vila João Belo. Some of these swarms flew North to Manjacaze, others to the mouth of the Limpopo.

In conclusion, the North of the Colony is almost free from locusts, while in the central region swarms have been reported moving about without any fixed direction. In the South of the Colony the greater part of the swarms moved around the rivers Maputo and Limpopo, now North, now South, following the direction of the prevailing winds.

The general situation has improved in comparison with the same epoch in 1934.

Southern Rhodesia: Locust Invasion, 1932-1935 (2).

Monthly Report No. 33. August, 1935.

Swarms of winged locusts of the red species (*Nomadacris septemfasciata*, Serv.) have been in evidence in various parts of the colony during August. The swarms have been described as from ' small ' to ' enormous ' and ' terrific '.

The districts visited by locusts include Victoria, Matobo, Gutu, Bikita, Mtoko, Darwin, Lomagundi, Inyanga, Hartley, Mrewa, Salisbury, Umtali, Melsetter and Sebungwe, indicating a more or less general distribution, excluding the extreme western and southern part of the colony.

(1) Communication from Mr. Julio Gardé Alfaro Cardoso, Chief of the Entomological Section, Lourenço Marques, transmitted to the Institute by the Repartição Tecnica de Agricultura of the Colony.

(2) Communication from the official correspondent of the Institute, Mr. Rupert W. Jack, F. E. S., Chief Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The swarms have continued to haunt the more humid section of the eastern border, especially in the Chipinga sub-district (Melsetter district), and much damage to young grass, trees, etc., is reported.

Specimens examined have shown no indication of disease or parasites.

The prospect in respect to the next hopper outbreak apparently depends upon the intensity of the anticipated pre-breeding invasion from the north about November and meteorological conditions during the approaching wet season. There are clearly sufficient locusts in the colony at present to produce a considerable outbreak of hoppers somewhere, if conditions prove favourable to breeding.

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

Germany (Lübeck). — By Police Ordinance of 30 March, 1935, relative to the prevention of the introduction of potato pests, it is established that land on which potatoes and tomatoes have been grown should not again be cultivated with them during the following two years. At least a triennal crop rotation must be therefore established.

Owners of plots not exceeding 1000 m² are forbidden to cultivate more than one third of the area with potatoes and tomatoes. (*Gesetz – und Verordnungsblatt der freien und Hansestadt Lübeck*, Lübeck, 16. April 1935, Nr. 6. S. 50).

Germany (Oldenburg). — A Decree of 15 August, 1935, amending that of 8 June, 1935 [see this *Bulletin*, 1935, No. 9, p. 205], fixes that the eradication of thistles [*Cnicus arvensis*] should take place before 15 May in fields cultivated with cereals. (*Amtliche Pflanzenschutzbestimmungen*, Berlin, 1. November 1935, Bd. VII, Nr. 9, S. 178).

Germany (Prussia). — By Ordinance of 20 June, 1935, the control of asparagus rust [*Puccinia asparagi*] has been rendered compulsory in the district of Osterburg, province of Saxony. During the period from the beginning of May up to 23 June, all asparagus growers should examine their asparagus fields for signs of rust. The plants attacked should be cut down before 23 June. The parts cut shall be burnt or buried deeply. All asparagus plants growing in the wild state should also be destroyed. In asparagus fields in bearing, seed production should be prevented until the end of the season. Asparagus fields not yet in bearing should be treated with a mixture of lime and copper. This treatment should be repeated three times at intervals of 3 to 4 weeks. The date on which the treatment should be started will be published in the official journal. (*Amtliche Pflanzenschutzbestimmungen*, Berlin, 1. November 1935, Bd. VII, Nr. 9, S. 176-177).

England. — By the Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers (Prohibition) (Amendment) Order of 1935, dated 18 June, 1935, plants of any of the genera mentioned in the Schedule to the Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers (Pro-

hibition) Order of 1933 [see this *Bulletin*, 1933, No. 12, pp. 273-274] may be landed in England and Wales, notwithstanding any of the provisions of the said Order of 1933, for instructional, scientific and similar purposes under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries or by an Inspector. (*Statutory Rules and Orders, 1935, No. 578. Destructive Insect and Pest, England. The Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers (Prohibition) (Amendment) Order of 1935. Dated June 18, 1935.* London, 1935, 1 p.).

Argentine Republic. — The Decree No. 53045 of 10 December, 1934, has established at the ' Dirección de Defensa Agrícola y Sanidad Vegetal ' *, dependent on the Ministry of Agriculture, a body of honorary agronomical correspondents with the functions and responsibilities incumbent on the technical staff of the above service, who will be appointed solely to the localities where no official technical services of the above ' Dirección ' exist, for the purpose of carrying out the necessary work. (*Revista Argentina de Agronomía*, Buenos Aires, abril de 1935, tomo 2, nº 5, págs. 43 y 44).

*** Decree No. 56.827 of 26 February, 1935, suspends the provisions of the Decree No. 55.500 of 31 January, 1935, modifying the charges fixed for the inspection, issue of certificates and disinfection of vegetable products. (*Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina*, Buenos Aires, 11 de julio de 1935, año XLIII, núm. 12.313, pág. 406).

*** Decree No. 56.824 of 27 February, 1935, establishes the form for collecting the charges for the disinfection of cotton seed. (*Ibid.*, págs. 405 y 406).

*** Decree No. 56.910 of 6 March, 1935, fixes the sale prices of galvanised iron barriers for use against locusts [*Schistocerca paranensis*]. (*Ibid.*, pág. 406).

Brazil. — By ' portaria ' of 11 June, 1935, it is permitted to kill sparrows in all parts of the country at all times and by all means. (*Diario Official*, [Rio de Janeiro], 19 de junho de 1935, anno LXXIV, n. 139, pag. 13218).

Chile. — By Decree No. 756 of 22 May, 1935, it is made compulsory from 15 May, 1935 to 15 May, 1936, to control fruit fly (*Anastrepha* sp.) in the valley of Codpa, department of Arica, in the manner set forth in the said Decree. (*Diario Oficial de la República de Chile*, Santiago, 3 de julio de 1935, año LXIII, núm. 17,207, págs. 2109 a 2112).

* With regard to changes that have been made in the denomination and organisation of this Service, see this *Bulletin*, 1935, No. 11, p. 245.

*** The Decree No. 781 of 29 May, 1935, modifies paragraph (*e*) of article 5 of the Supreme Decree No. 105 of 11 February, 1935, regulating the Decree Law No. 177 of 31 December, 1924, on Plant Health policy, in the following manner:—

' (*e*) Peach trees originating from the United States of America which are carriers of the diseases known as Peach Yellows, Peach Rosette and Little Peach. Plants not attacked by these diseases may be introduced in conformity with the provisions contained in the present Decree '. (*Ibid.*, pág. 2112).

Colombia (Republic of). — The Decree No. 810 of 6 May, 1935, establishes a special temporary commission of plant protection, supervising the areas on the Atlantic coast and the river ports of Magdalena, in order to inspect the plant products for import and export, with a view to preventing the spread of pests and diseases which may be harmful to national agriculture and trade abroad.

The Inspector of ' Sanidad Vegetal ', who will be chief of the said Commission, shall have ample powers to carry out disinfection of warehouses, boats, barges railway waggons, plantations and other places, as well as of vehicles infested by injurious diseases or pests and likely to be harmful to agricultural products for import or export; and shall also lay down the provisions to be made in each case for the proper warehousing of the products for export.

As from 1 June, it is prohibited to export plant products from zones recognised as being infested by diseases or pests, unless they are accompanied by a certificate attesting that they have been disinfected.

All consignments of products intended for export and coming from infested regions which are not accompanied by a declaration of disinfection will be retained until the persons interested have presented the said declaration.

It is prohibited to export by the Pacific route products grown in regions infested by diseases or pests, which are not accompanied by the above mentioned certificate.

It is prohibited to transport by the river Magdalena products which, originating from infested regions, are not accompanied by certificates attesting that they have been disinfected. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogotá, 7 de junio de 1935, año LXXI, núm. 22903, pág. 534).

Scotland. — The Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers (Prohibition) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order of 1935, dated 2 July, 1935, prescribes measures analogous to those already adopted for England [see this *Bulletin*, 1935, No. 12, pp. 275-276]. (*Statutory Rules and Orders, 1935, No.* $\frac{640}{S.28}$. *Destructive Insect and Pest, Scotland. The Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers (Prohibition) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order of 1935. Dated July 2, 1935.* London, 1935, 1 p.).

Finland. — By Law No. 53 of 25 January, 1935, paragraph 9 of the Law of 5 June, 1925, on the protection of plants [see *Annuaire international de Législation agricole*, XV^ème année (1925), pp. 742-743] has been modified. It is established that the expenditure on measures taken in virtue of the Law shall be borne by the State; however, the State Council is authorised to issue an order that an indemnity shall be paid to the State by importers for the phytosanitary control of imported products. Persons suffering losses as result of the application of the Law will be compensated. They should apply for compensation within a period of 30 days. (*Deutsches Handels-Archiv*, Berlin 1935, 89. Jahrg., 2. Septemberheft, S. 2989).

*** By Ministerial Resolution No. 219 of 6 June, 1935, based on the Resolution of the State Council of the same date, the total expenditure by the State on the inspection of potatoes introduced into the country has been fixed. The importer will pay 50 marks, Finnish, for a quantity of potatoes less than 1000 kgs. and 20 marks for each 2000 kgs. over and above that quantity. (*Ibid.*)

Aegean Islands. — By Decree No. 170 of the Governor of the Dependency, dated 14 August, 1935, the provisions contained in the Law No. 1272 of 23 June, 1927 [see *Annuaire international de Législation agricole*, 1928, XVII^e année (1927), p. 35] concerning the institution of a national mark for horticultural products intended for export, are applicable to the Aegean Islands.

The certificates provided by the said Law will be issued by the Phytopathological Laboratory of Rhodes. (*Il Messaggero di Rodi*, Rodi, 18 ottobre 1935, anno XX, n. 242, p. 3).

Jamaica. — The Protection from Plant Disease (Banana and Plantain Suckers) Order, 1935, dated 7 May, 1935, relating to the Panama disease of bananas [*Fusarium cubense*] and the black weevil borer of bananas [*Cosmopolites sordidus*], prohibits the removal of any banana suckers or plantain suckers except under the conditions stated in the said Order. (*The Journal of Jamaica Agricultural Society*, Kingston, June & July, 1935, Vol. XXXIX, Nos. 6 & 7, p. 406).

Palestine (1). — By Order No. 129 of 1935, dated 5 September, 1935, which may be cited as the Plant Protection Order (No. 2) 1934, Amendment Order, 1935, all plants not included in schedules I, II and III to this Order may be imported into Palestine, provided that they are first inspected by a Plant Inspector at the place of entry into Palestine and found free from diseases and pests.

All plants included in schedules I and III which are required for experimental or scientific purposes may be imported into Palestine provided that the written

(1) From documents communicated to the Institute by the Director of Agriculture and Forests, Jerusalem, Palestine.

permission of the Director of Agriculture and Forests to import such plants is obtained at least seven days before the date of importation.

No seed potatoes shall be imported into Palestine after 1 October, 1935, save under and in accordance with the special conditions indicated in this Order.

The importation of the following plants included in schedule I is prohibited, provided that any or all of them may be imported for experimental or scientific purposes and provided that the prohibition does not apply to preserved, pressed or dried fruits:—

Bananas (*Musa* spp.).
All species of *Citrus*, other than citrus fruits from Egypt, Syria or Cyprus.
Mango (*Mangifera* spp.), other than mango fruit being the *bona fide* produce of Egypt.
Avocado pear (*Persea* spp.).
Papaw (*Carica papaya*).
Egg-plant (*Solanum melongena*).
Tomato (*Lycopersicum esculentum*), other than tomato fruit being the *bona fide* produce of Egypt.
Custard apple (*Anona* spp.).
Fig (*Ficus*, all species).
Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*), plants only.
Guava (*Psidium guajava*), plants only.
Mulberry (*Morus* spp.), plants only.
Palms, all species other than the fruit of the date palm.
Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), other than ginned cotton.
Hibiscus (all species).

The importation of the following plants included in schedule II is permitted, provided that each consignment is accompanied by a certificate that the plants are free: (*a*) from all diseases and pests, and (*b*) in particular, from the diseases or pests indicated opposite the name of each plant respectively in the list below. The certificate must be signed by an officer of the Phytopathological Service (or any equivalent authority) in the country of origin.

Vine plants (*Vitis vinifera*).	Phylloxera; virus disease known as 'court-noué' or 'arricciamento'.
Mango fruit being the *bona fide* produce of Egypt.	*Bacillus mangiferae*; *Chrysomphalus ficus*; *Chrys. personatus*; *Phenacoccus hirsutus*; all species of *Trypetidae*. Consigments must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the grove from which the fruit has been gathered has on inspection proved to be free from *Phen. hirsutus* (Hibiscus mealy bug) and *Chrys. personatus*. Only boxed fruit will be accepted, and then only through the ports of Jaffa and Haifa or Jerusalem Railway Station.
Citrus fruits from Egypt, Syria or Cyprus.	*Chrys. ficus* (Black Scale); *Aonidiella aurantii* (Red Scale).

All other fruits, vegetables and plants from Egypt not included in schedule I.	*Chrys. ficus*; *Phen. hirsutus.*
Plums, quinces, apples and pears whether nursery stock or fruit from the United States of America, Canada, Australia, Hungary, Rumania, South Africa, Argentine, New Zealand, Austria, Brazil, India, Yugoslavia, Japan, Mesopotamia, Mexico, Spain, Portugal, Chile, China or Hawaii. Also apple, quince and pear nursery stocks from countries other than those above mentioned.	*Aspidiotus perniciosus* (San José Scale). The following grades of fruit will be accepted without certificate:— 'Fancy No. 1', 'Extra Fancy', and 'Fancy' grades from U. S. A., South Africa, New Zealand and Australia.
Maize seed for sowing only.	*Sclerospora graminicola.*
Bean seed for sowing only.	*Colletotrichum lindemuthianum.*
Ware potatoes.	*Phthorimaea operculella.* *Leptinotarsa decemlineata.*
Cabbage seed and cauliflower seed.	*Pseudomonas campestris.*
Fresh cherries.	*Rhagoletis cerasi.*
Fresh peaches.	*Clasterosporium carpophilum.*

The following plants included in schedule III which are required for experimental or scientific purposes shall, in addition to the said written permission of the Director of Agriculture and Forests, be accompanied by a certificate that the plants are free: (*a*) from all diseases and pests, (*b*) in particular, from the diseases or pests indicated opposite the name of each plant respectively in the list below. The certificate must be signed by an officer of the Phytopathological Service (or any equivalent authority) in the country of origin.

Citrus nursery stock and budwood.	*Pseudomonas citri*; *Sphaceloma fawcetti*; all *Coccidae.*
Mango stock or budwood.	*Bacillus mangiferae; Chrys. ficus; Chrys. personatus*; *Aon. aurantii*; *Phen. hirsutus.*
Mango fruit, not being the *bona fide* produce of Egypt.	*Cryptorrhynchus. mangiferae*; *Crypt. gravis*; all species of *Trypetidae.*
Fig (*Ficus*, all species).	*Chrys. ficus*; *Chrys. personatus.*

Schedule IV gives the form of the permit to import seed potatoes free of customs duty.

Schedule V gives the form of the consignor's declaration as to origin of seed potatoes.

Schedule VI enumerates the pests and diseases from which seed potatoes must be free:—

(1)	Potato tuber moth.	*Phthorimaea operculella.*
(2)	Colorado beetle.	*Leptinotarsa decemlineata.*
(3)	Wart disease.	*Synchytrium endobioticum.*
(4)	Powdery scab.	*Spongospora subterranea.*
(5)	Common scab.	*Actinomyces scabies.*
(6)	Black leg.	*Bacillus phytophthorus.*

Any consignment of potatoes which on inspection is found to be infected with Powdery Scab or the Common Scab to the extent of more than 10 % of the total number of tubers with more than 10 % of the surface scabbed, will be considered as not free from disease, and be liable to re-exportation or destruction.

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*** By Ministerial Notification of 1 April, 1935 designed to prevent the introduction of wart disease of potato (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), importation during 1935 is prohibited of potatoes coming from countries other than Italy, Hungary, Spain, and Yugoslavia.

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Phyllachora trifolii (Pers.) Fuckel, *Placosphaeria trifolii* (Pers.) Trav., *Polythr. trifolii* Schm. et Kze. var. *platensis* [sic] Speg., *Phyll. umbilicata* Theiss. et Syd., *Plowrightia trifolii* (Pers.) Killian, *Dothidella trifolii* (Pers.) Bayliss-Elliott et Stanfield. Latin diagnoses are appended].

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Fusarium-Systematik (S. 4-141, Abb. 1-33).
Fusarium-Pathologie (S. 142-316, Abb. 33-95).
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NOTES

Seventh International Congress of Entomology. — The Seventh International Congress of Entomology will be held at Berlin in 1938.

Entomological Society of the U. S. S. R. — On 26 November, 1935, the Entomologica Society of the U. S. S. R., with headquarters at the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R., Leningrad, has celebrated the seventy fifth anniversary of its foundation.

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